SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1867.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

The Constitutional Convention,

As the conference between General CANBY and the Governors of North and South Carolina has ended, and these several dignitaries have returned to their homes, we may expect in a few days to receive an order from the former designating a day or days for holding an election for a Convention under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and also to elect delegates to the same. Whether our readers are in favor of, or opposed to, the calling of a Convention, it is important that they should have a clear understanding of the Acts Convention, we have never supposed they bearing directly upon this question, in order to use their efforts most intelligently and effectively to accomplish their pur-

Two errors have crept into the common interpretation of the Acts, occasioned by hasty perusals and a too great indifference as to their import. The one is that it requires a majority of all the votes registered to call a Convention, and the other is that only a majority of the votes cast are necessary to decide the question. The third section of the Congressional Supplemental Reconstruction Act, which bears directly upon this matter, reads as follows:

"That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a Convention to form a Constitution therefor, under this act Those voting in favor of such a Convention shall have written or printed on their ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention." Those voting against such a Convention, shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention Persons appointed to superintend said election and to make return of votes given for and against a Convention, and the commanding General, whom the same shall have been returned, sha ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a Convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Co. vention, then such Convention shall be held, a hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a Convention, then no such Concention shall be held under this act : PROVIDE THAT SUCH CONVENTION SHALL NOT BE HELD UNLESS A MAJORITY OF ALL SUCH REGISTERED VOTERS SHALL HAVE VOTED ON THE QUESTION OF HOLDING SUCH A

It will thus be; seen that it does not retion, and a majority of that majority vote them. in favor of a Convention.

course, such as desire the call of a Conven- ple are careless, there is to be a strong and tion will vote "For a Convention;" but on excited canvass before the several phases of cording to our theory, if the elector at the the other hand, we do not think it is the Reconstruction under the Congressional polls shall express, not his own sentiments, policy of those of a contrary view to vote policy is gone through with, and we trust "Against a Convention," as is contempla- our people will be favored then with ed by the Act. The object of the legisla- addresses by Colonel Strange and other sion for serious thought, inquiry, unreservtion evidently was to appear to get the appopular and esteemed citizens: proval of the "loyal" people of the South in the nefarious schemes inaugurated to Radicalize this section, and as the entire loyalty of the Southern States, by act of Congress, is embodied in the registered voters, the assent of a majority of these would be regarded as giving sanction to legislation "outside of the Constitution." In not voting upon the question of a Convention, the voter not only gets the benefit of a vote against it, but reaps the advantage of the indifference of the friends of the

There are now returns, by official count, in this State, of one hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three votes, of which ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven are whites, and sixtyeight thousand seven hundred and ninetythree blacks. The remaining six counties cast for and against the question of a Convention to make a valid election. For than it will be to prevent a majority from formity to the summons which they have voting on the question by remaining silent.

official returns are received from the election in Alabama, that had the votes given against the Covention not been cast, the question would have been settled adversely, Chairman of, and J. D. Larrabee, Clerk by default. But the aggregate of votes, being a majority of the whole number registhe rebellion: left Washington Tuesday tered, and most of those cast being "For a night for Boston, where the committee Convention," the Act of Congress has been will hold its session for the purpose of fully complied with, and the Convention will be held in accordance therewith.

The refusal to vote for or against a Convention does not deprive the person of the right to vote for delegates, and those who agree with us as to the propriety of remaining silent upon the question of Convention in order to defeat its call, should by all means deposit their ballots in favor of good and reliable citizens to represent them in that body, should it assemble. If the Conservatives can control the Convention, it is probable that a Constitution can be framed which would be acceptable the recent elections, may possibly be approved by Congress. These are matters to consider the Convention question. Be fore the election is held we shall take occasion frequently to refer to this matter.

Reconstruction.

We gladly surrender our space to-day to the manly and able letter of Governor GRAHAM upon the great political questions of the day, involving matters of the first importance to every citizen of the State. It will be seen that Governor GRAHAM takes position against granting to the negroes the right of suffrage, and consequently opposes the calling of a Convention under the Military Acts of Congress. He fortifies his positions with a calm and unanswerable chain of argument which must appeal with force to every patriot in the

The views presented will be read with profound interest by every intelligent man in the State, and will be calmly weighed in a letter, without unbecoming tediousbefore the day of election. Whatever may be ness. the course of our people in regard to a would incur the dangers of anarchy and destroy the continuance of stable government by bestowing upon the ignorant masses the unrestricted right of suffrage, unless forced at the point of the bayonet. Even if the men who have endeavored to force it upon us supposed their efforts would be successful, they must now have some misgivings, when Ohio, with reasons in no degree so powerful or necessary, in opposition to the labors of her most distinguished and trusted statesmen, in the jority, has refused to confer it upon the handful of blacks within her borders, whose claims are endorsed by a freedom proficiency in education and the acquisi-

tion of property. We invite the careful aftention of our readers to this letter, and ask for it the consideration its importance requires. All not disfranchised will soon be called upon to the momentous questions which are here discussed, and their very importance and magnitude will render the advice of our

Letter from Colonel Strange.

quire a majority of all the votes registered to invitations to address the mass meeting views of the public interest or his sense of to be cast for a Convention to insure its at Raleigh on the 12th inst., was the folty merely of the votes cast suffice to do so, Strange. We would have been glad had ought to be free." It is a noteworthy fact unless the aggregate vote amounts to a ma- | Col. STRANGE been able to attend, for we jority of the registered names. In other are satisfied that his address would have words, no Convention can be held unless a been attended with good results in arousing and under the third in 1852, a Republican majority of the registered votes shall be the Conservative people of Wake to the form of government was converted into a cast on the question of holding a Conven- importance of the issues soon to be before monarchical or despotic one, through the

With this explanation, we think all vot- mary election for Convention, for we are the influence of duress and fear. But in ers can act and vote understandingly. Of satisfied that upon this question our peo-

soner in a capital case to be tried to-morrow

question who remain away from the polls. pects, and gives us good reason to hope for the

eyed by your invitation, I am yours respectfully, and very truly, Rob'r STRANGE,

Meeting of Dignituries.

General Canby and Governors Worth without modification. The decision relations. tive to the juries for the Fall term of the courts will likely result in enabling the firmative, which is barely possible. It will rors, therefore, who were drawn at the therefore be more difficult to defeat a rior Courts, and all jurors drawn in the Convention by a direct vote against it, District Courts in July, will attend in conalready received.

General Canby left for Charleston by the We think it will be found, when the full 10:30 train, yesterday, and Gov. Worth by the 1:40 Charlotte train. Columbia Phænix, 17th.

> Hon John P. C. Shanks, (what a name! to the committee on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens during taking testimony in the New England States. This will be liberally used in the November elections.

Two men at Manchester, N. H., who had been at loggerheads for several days over a debt of \$37, settled the matter the other day by investing the money in a salmon a general reconciliation.

Mr. T. Oliver of New York, isin St. Louis teaching young men how to cut their own clothes. He has quite a class, and bids fair to rival Prof. Blot in popularity.

The new California process of extracting gold and silver will increase the demand to the white majority, and in the light of for salt. Two hundred pounds of salt is used for each ton of ore.

A young girl has been arrested in Cinfor the future, however, and we have first cinnati who confessed to having set about a dozen houses on fire.

> General Sheridan's reception in Boston cost that city \$50,000.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. RECONSTRUCTION.

GRAHAM. HILLSBORO', Oct. 10, 1867. GENTLEMEN :- I shall be unable, by reaon of engagements of business, to be present at the meeting of the Conservative people of Wake, at Raleigh, on the 12th inst., and to address them on the topics involved n the approaching election, in accordance with the invitation received from you a few lays since. I regret this, both because of the pleasure I should have derived from a free communication with so intelligent an assemblage of the citizens of the State on the duties of the present time, and because the topics in question are too numerous and suggestive to be treated satisfactorily

I was pleased in observing that such neeting had been called. In the opinion of some, with whom I have conversed, it was supposed there had been too great delay among Conservative citizens in communicating together, in the face of very active exertions to form a party adverse to them and to the best interests of the State, in which it was sought to combine all the colored voters by appeals to prejudice, pasion, and hopes of unlawful gain. I have not been much disturbed by apprehensions of this kind. The white population of North Carolina, by the census of 1860, outnumbers the black in proportion of two to one, or thereabouts, and, after deducting all who are disfranchised under the military Acts of Congress, the majority of voface of more than forty thousand party ma- ters of the former will stand to the latter somewhat in that proportion. This white oppulation, which has been heretofore the lepository of the political power of the State, is as faithful to the Constitution of older than the State itself, and are strength- the United States as it ever was or as that ened by habits of industry, considerable of any other State of the Union is now, but they have an intelligent comprehenston of their rights and duties as electors and as citizens, and, even without much consultation or concert, will, in my opinion, cast a majority of votes only in favor of such measures and candidates as will est premote their safety and happiness. To the military authority, which has been decide for themselves, at the ballot-box, established over them, they yield a ready obedience. Even where it may supersede their ancient and cherished laws and usages, they bow before it and make no issue. But when, by the law, an issue is presented able statesman most acceptable and bene- to them, to be solved though an election, it ficial. We shall refer to this matter again, is naturally to be understood, as the term imports, that they are to have their choice, to vote either upon measures or candidates Among other letters received in response as each individual voter according to his

The Bill of Rights of the State, from that, in France, where, so far as elections are allowed, universal manhood suffrage prevails, under the first Bonaparte in 1804, the people approaching to unanimity. Whatever may be the result of the pri- These were, of course, attributed only to ty, the election itself is but an idle form. An election with us, therefore, is an occaed consultation and free discussion; and our suffrages are accustomed to be given, law." according to the convictions of our minds, effected through such means.

In the election now before us, the elec-

Never, heretofore, in America, has the elective franchise been extended to new some cause or other, in Louisiana and Ala- Judges to hold all the remaining terms of classes of voters, except through the agency bama, the negroes who were unanimously the court without delay or inconvenience. of Conventions chosen by those who had or nearly so, for a Convention, did not vote and who have heretofore been summoned, by the acts under consideration, has extwo-thirds of their registered strength. will attend the several courts, and will tended it to all males of the black race This may be accounted for, in part, by their serve, with this qualification, that either twenty-one years of age and upwards, with ignorance, change of locality, and being ignorance, change of locality, and being party, in civil cases, or the State, or prisoner, in criminal cases, shall have the right to challenge jurors so attending, who have not been registered.—

take advantage of their newly-acquired take advantage of their newly-acquired to the right to challenge jurors at the present fall in drawing new juries, at the present fall in drawing new juries, at the present fall in the debate on these acts by Mr. Fessenden, of franchise. We take it, therefore, that like terms of the court, new lists shall be made Maine, certainly one of the ablest and most and that forty-five thousand will cover gistered will be placed on these lists, and State without the sanction of its people;

does she claim the right to interfere in the law, and that, as their representatives shall States to concede to her, within the limits State Constitution, deeply affecting the it will be again in 1868.

States assert for themselves.

good, is the measure proposed expedient? the protection of any rights or imfer the right to vote in all popular elections By the present Constitution, and the Bill education and early instruction.

by, or treat lightly. I think some misap-tent with their ever hereafter being consid- of Virginia, responded. prehension prevails in regard to it. Con- ered an association of equals. ments in the ten Southern States, the first for the people of North Carolina, and ask- C. W. Oliham and Amos Royall and Dr. of these acts goes on to declare that: ernment in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, in all respects, framed by a fraud would render an election void. Ac- except such as may be distratchised;" and "When such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such per sons as have the qualifications herein stated, I but those of some other person or authori- electors of delegates;" and when, and when, and recited in the 5th section.) "said State shall be

and Senators and Representatives shall be admit-

ted therefrom, on taking the oath prescribed by This is the only provision touching the subject matter under consideration, and its only intimation is, that until there is a fultors are to vote "For a Convention or filment of the requirements, the Military Against a Convention," and, at the same Government shall continue. There have time, for delegates to represent their coan- been threatening declarations made by inties in Convention, provided the affirma- dividual members of Congress, and certain tive vote shall be sufficient, according to presses have teemed with fulminations isoner in a capital case to be thed to-morrow. the provisions of the law. Such Conven- against all who should hesitate in taking cortunity of participating in the proposed meet- tion, if called, is to deliberate on the form- immediately the steps proposed, but Conation of a Constitution, in which there shall gress, as a body, have established no penbe a provision, "that the elective franchise alty and made no threats. The first reflecresult of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have tion which occurs on hearing these an-Ohio. It breaks in upon the dark clouds which the qualifications for electors in the present nouncements is, that it would be a harsh ave been so long overhanging our political pros- election;" that is "all the male citizens of measure and savor of injustice to require ects, and gives us good reason to hope for the the State, twenty-one years old and up-people to vote in an election, and then easy restoration of the Union under the Conpeedy restoration of the Union under the Con-titution.

Thanking you very kindly for the honor con-Condition, who have been resident in the wards, of their choice. State for one year previous to the day of And further, that it would be still more unany election, except such as may be dis- just to punish the peole of North Carolina franchised for participation in the rebel- for failure to make a Constitution and eslion, or for felony at common law." I tablish a basis of suffrage which Pennsyl make this quotation with care, for the pur- vania, Ohio, New York and other great pose of collating it in my subsequent re- and leading States of the North have reand Orr held a conference yesterday and marks, with the qualification of voters in fused, and still do refuse, to establish for not heard from will increase the total to one the day before, relative to affairs within some of the leading States now represent themselves, though with far less cogent hundred and sixty-six thousand, requiring District No. 2. It is understood that the ed in Congress, whose members have shown reasons than prevail with us. The Constieighty three thousand and one votes to be Provisional Governments will be continued extraordinary zeal in prescribing its terms tution of Pennsylvania, as re-ordained in 1838, regulates suffrage in these words:

"In elections by the citizens, every while freeor nearly so, for a Convention, did not vote The jurors drawn at the last Spring term, enjoyed it exclusively before. Congress, paid a State or County tax which shall have been of power is a demon in chains. Faction all enjoy the rights of an elector," &c.

That of New York provides that value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and

"Every white male citizen of the United States.

so vote in all future time, the act will be proposed in the Constitution of Ohio by and patient and submissive to the laws, but Missions. ours. It is not sought to be disguised, the Legislature and submitted to the vote that Congress desires that we shall so provide, and it is strongly intimated, that repetition of the people, so as to admit colored men birthright; and, if there be among us those on Periodicals—Revs. T. resentation in Congress will not be allowed with white men; and after a most animaus until it is done; but it is still left to the | ted canvass in its favor by the leading-pubpeople of the State as represented in Con- lie men of the dominant party in that zeal for the new, and to bind them together Philipps, G. W. Griffin. vention to be deliberated upon and decided, State, the news comes to us, as I write, that as a party organization, opposite and hosand no more momentous question was ever it has been rejected by an overwhelming tile, on the imaginary ground of adverse inpresented for the determination of a free majority. Now will there be any punishment attempted upon the people of that constitute the majority, and on this ques- James Porteat. The inquiry cannot be excluded from our State for refusing to extend the right of tion hold their destinies in their own hands. onsideration, if we would, whether, under suffrage to negroes? If not, is any to be the Constitution of the United States or reasonably apprehended upon the people of but what is right and just towards their Stuart, J. H. Freeman, T. B. Kingsbury, ne Constitution of the Chited States of Teasonally apprendict upon the people of the Chited States of Teasonally apprendict upon the people of the Chited States of Teasonally apprendict upon the people of the Chited States of Teasonally apprendict upon the people of the Chited States of the Chited Stat f Government for the regulation of the determination, for reasons far more power- their power to protect themselves against Stroud, J. C. Hines, A. D. Durham. internal affairs of a State can be forced ful and controlling? If any penalty is wrong. upon a people against the wishes of a ma- to be imposed, should it not rather be upon jority of its qualified voters, by distraint or these States where the negro is not numerduress? A Constitution of Government, ous and has been a freedman for generations, says Macauley, which will fit one State or if not from before the foundation of the people may not fit another; any more than State, (as in Ohio,) than in this State, where coat by the measure of the Apollo Belvi- they constitute one-third of the population, mental law under which they shall live, as sume that for a negative vote on this quesclares that "the basis of our political sys- should, their constituents in the great States tem is the right of the people to make and already mentioned, as well as others, who to alter their Constitutions of Government." have manifested no disposition to make the North Carolina does not seek to have a coveted change in their body of voters, Quilp thinks his milkman must have a herd voice in the question whether the Japanese, would be quick to perceive that what is of such animals, from the consistency of productive of no decided action. Chinese or any Asiatic race shall exercise ours to-day may become theirs to-morrow; his milk. the elective franchise in California; nor that precedents accumulate and constitute

of their common Constitution, the powers security, safety and peace of society, and of control, and those only, which those the promotion of the civilization and Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh An. sion of the Convention, Revs. R. R. Overhappiness of its members; it is domestic IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GOVERNOR But throwing out of consideration the and concerns ourselves only, and we must question of right of the people of a State act upon it in the choice allowed us acto frame their State Constitution according cording to our convictions of duty.to their own conception of the public The elective franchise is not necessary to at 3 o'clock P. M.

Will it promote the general welfare to con- munities of the freedmen before the law. on the negro race, with no other qualifica- of Rights which has stood untouched since by Rev. J. M. Hardwick. tions than those in contemplation? Is it 1776, the free colored man is now, and alnot perfectly manifest that it will not ?- ways has been, entitled to all the guaran- rolled : The representative republics of this countees as to life, liberty, security and propertry, with their written Constitutions, their ty, which are vouchsafed to the white men, divisions of power into legislative, execu- as much so as women, minors and adults of W. Griffin, P. Oliver. tive or judicial departments, and their in- the white race, who have not paid public troduction of the people to participate in taxes. The question before us therefore is T. E. Skinner, C. W. Skinner, Sr. Church and decide upon the rights and interests of not one of protection to him, but whether at Wake Forest-W. T. Walters, W. M. society, as voters and jurors, are looked for he is qualified for the exercise of political Wingate, W. T. Brooks, J. B. Born, G. W. in vain in other countries of the world and power here, which is denied to him in so Sandalin. Church at Forestville-J. H. are founded upon the idea of a certain many States of the North. I have no pre- Dunn, J. L. Dunn. standard of virtue and intelligence in the judices against the colored race. As a Cedar Creek Association—Church in Fayconstituent body of electors, without which member of the Legislature in years gone etteville—James McDaniel. they cannot be maintained. Who among by, I voted for their liberation on all propus believes that the great mass of the er applications according to the then state R. Overby, J. H. Phillips. blacks recently in a state of slavery, come of the law; in the practice of my profession up to this standard of virtue and intelli- I aided several in establishing their claims M. Kennedy, J. C. Hines, A. Royall, gence, and are fit to be made self-reliant to freedom against white men holding them Thomas Ashford, J. D. Huffham. electors? In such their condition as to as slaves, and prosecuted and defended knowledge and morality, the extension of their pleas as for white men; and since their the right of suffrage to them indiscrimin- liberation I recommended to the Legislaately, instead of distributing political ture in published communication, in reply Kingsbury, C. C. Clark. power among a greater number of citizens, to inquiries from certain of its members, will in fact concentrate it in fewer hands; promptly to concede to them the right to ford .- J. L. Carroll. as designing individuals will but enlarge testify in the courts of justice, which was their own power by using them to vote, not done. I wish them, now, all the happiness boro'. -C. J. Nelson, C. H. Clark, J. H. their opinions, but those of the men who and prosperity which can flow from an up- Privett, A. H. Humphrey, James F. Robcontrol them. Already we learn that they right and virtuous course of life in their inson, W. H. Hill, S. Lipscomb, J. B. have been extensively organized into secret new condition. But it is better for them Hardwick. Youths' Missionary Society, societies or leagues, with a view to be voted and for us, that the elective franchise shall Goldsboro'.—R. E. Hardwick, D. Dukes. en masse, and under the influence of pre- remain as heretofore, with the white race, judices carefully instilled into them, in op- ensuring a stable, tranquil and salutary position to the whites, who were formerly state of society, in which every individual, masters or may now be owners of property. of whatever complexion, shall be protected To elect such a class to be permanent voters, in all his rights, rather than incur the hazis is now proposed to us, will be to make a ards of the anarchy, disorder and insecurirevolution tending to anarchy, and to haz- ty which will ensue from the change in ard, in my belief, the long continuance of question.

any stable government. Foreigners are Deeply solicitous as I am to see the old sult

barred out from the right to vote for five and constitutional relations of the States of years after settlement here, by our naturali- the South to the Union restored, and genzation laws, in order that they may become eral harmony re-established, I cannot conacquainted with our institutions, and ca- sent to overthrow the organism of civilized pable of taking part in their administration, society in a vain and Quixotic attempt to and must prove that during that time they affect that result. I prefer to ask Congress have behaved as persons of good moral to re-consider the propriety of the course character, and well disposed to the good which has been adopted, and would pray order and happiness of the country. The them to remember that the destruction of a freedmen, as a class, are less informed than | State, which will be the effect of the measforeigners and less capable from want of ures proposed, can never be the means of its restoration; and that to compel her organized and ready to proceed with busi-But, it may be said, there is little disagree- adoption of a change in her Constitution ness. ment among ourselves on this question, but by striking out a provision which stands

ing approbation thereof. 2d. By voting W. B. Harrell. When the people of any one of said rebel against Convention. And inasmuch as the States shall have formed a Constitution of Govonly specific requirement of the Act of Resolved, That this Convention means the Convention of Conv zens of said State, twenty-ene years old and up- consider it ruinous to adopt, I should 5 P. M. State, are not called of choice, except in on Devotional Exercises. cases where change is desired, but if the Rev. F. M. Jordan moved that this Conwhen certain other things shall occur, (as further concurred in, and most heartily approved adopted. North Carolina reject the proposition made | contained the appointment of Rev. J. L. by the Legislature to call a Convention to Carroll to preach the Introductory Sermon consider the subject of secession. The that same night. favor of the call. But the people, seeing adopted. the critical condition of affairs, rejected it by a decisive majority; at the same time taking care to elect delegates who would represent their sentiments, provided the affirmative had prevailed. Thus two months were gained, before causes, not then anticipated, and which were regarded when they occurred as a necessity, precipitated us into and approved.

a war already commenced. These are some of the views I should than, from its transcendant importance, it | Carolina, responded.

thority of the Government of the United tion, and introduced as their delegate R. States, and still more at aiming to promote | E. Hardwick. the interests of party.

A Whig from principle, never having had on Order of Business, reported the followany other party connexion, now past the ing meridian of life, will gladly forego all his interest in party, provided he can be assured that he yet has a country. Our own man of the age of twenty-one years, having re- Gaston, long years ago, in the Halls of sided in this State one year and in the election | Congress, speaking of faction, which is but party in excess, exclaimed, "Faction out loch of destruction." In our present situ- mittee be appointed to revise and correct bably be granted.—Washington Star. ation what is party to us or we to party? - the list of Baptist Ministers in the State. "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one To adopt platforms, profess creeds or bar- Carried. ter away our rights and interests as a State, hree years a citizen of the State, and for one in order to conciliate any party, is not onrear pext preceding every election shall have been ly positively wrong, but is a mistaken polseized and possessed of a freehold estate of the liey. Nothing less than the saving efficacy bate was included in regarding this ques- each, wooden stakes painted red, white, of that perfect law of liberty embraced in tion-as to whether a committee was de- and blue, ornamented with a small streamtranchise. We take it, increase, whatever they may have resulted from, will operate upon them in this State, from such lists. Persons who are not regulation of the United States, will some such lists. Persons who are not regulation of the United States, will some such lists. Persons who are not regulation of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable, or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable or whether it were not best to restrict the Constitution of the United States, with sirable or whether it were not best to r ticipate in the contest of parties .- matter to the State Board of Missions, re- ored that he has disposed of a cargo of their voting strength. If this surmise be correct, it will then require at least thirty-eight thousand white votes to the correct their votes the correct their voting strength. The provided their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise the correctness of the remark their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength their voting strength. If this surmise the drawn; but on attending next and I think the correctness of the remark the state on year next precessing the state without the state of the contest of parties.—

State without the state board of Missions, restrict Court, and accompanied with mention the state of the contest of parties.—

A half-faced fellowship, a patched up Union the state on year next precessing the decision of the country of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have the cleation the black are and I think the correctness of the remark that the contest of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have the cleation of the Court, and I think the correctness of the remark that the contest of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have the age of twenty-one years, who shall have the cleation of the Court, and I think the correctness of the remark that the correctness of the remark the age of twenty-one years, who shall have the cleation of the Court, and I think the correctness of the remark that the correctness of the remark that the correctness of the remark that the correctness of the remark the provided that the correctness of the remark t A half-faced fellowship, a patched up Union questing them to incorporate in their re- these sticks, and has returned to the North be given in favor of a Convention to call it, if those opposed do not vote—
even if all the negroes vote in the af
be given in favor of a Convention to call it, if those opposed do not vote—
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convention to convention to convention to call it, if those opposed do not vote—
if all the negroes vote in the af
convention to convention to convention to convention to convention to convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convention to convent the provided that they shall be convented to the subject of the convent that the provided that they shall be convented to the subject of the convent that the provided that they shall be convented to the subject of the convent that the provided that they shall be convented to the subject of the convent that the provided that they shall be convented to the subject of the convented to the convented that they shall be convented to the that they will not lese their self-possession who, conscious of little favor with the old Thorn, A. D. Cohen. voters, are seeking to exhibit extraordinary terests, let the former remember that they gate, F. M. Jordan, R. R. Overby and Intending, as I am sure they do, nothing Revs. W. T. Brooks, J. L. Carroll, J. L. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Pell & Gales. The New York Sun says that sashes are almost invariably worn with every kind of dere may be expected to fit all the human and the generality are necessarily, from toilet; the bows are generally as large as it race. And the very idea of republican their recent condition of slavery, in the is possible to tie them, and the long ends Government pre-suppose, that the people grossest ignorance? It is derogatory to usually finish off with a deep fringe. Now supper, inviting their friends, and having themselves can best judge as to the fundaa portion of the skirt behind; at others, it well as of the enactments passed from time tion, which would be but a respectful re- is formed of very wide ribbons, and is perto time by their Legislatures. This propo- monstrance, they would think of visiting feetly flat in shape, the ends being short sition is most clearly stated by Washing- the electors of a State with punishment; and slightly pointed, and bordered all ton in his farewell address, when he de- and if, in the excitement of the fever, they round with fringe, so that the whole appears to be the short skirts of a jacket.

Savannah has a "sea cow" on exhibition.

The "Veteran Observer" of the New domestic regulations of any sister State of have done to others, so may it be done to York Times finds consolation in the fact the Union. On the other hand, she makes them. However this may be, the change that Ohio was Republican in 1803, and her appeal to the people of all the other proposed is in a fundamental article of the lays the flattering unction to his soul that hour. Prayer by Rev. J. L. Stuart.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.] vention of North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 16, 1867. The delegates met in the Baptist Church The Convention was called to order by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, President.

The proceedings were opened with prayer The following delegates were then en-

Beaulah Association .- F. M. Jordan, E. Dodson, A. P. Stroud, James Poteat, G.

Central Association-Church in Raleigh.

Chowan Association .- John Mitchell, R.

Eastern Association .- J. L. Stewart, W Church in Wilmington .- C. W. Oldham,

Allison Alderman. Church in Newbern, -A. D. Cohen, W. A.

Pamlico Association-Church in Golds-

Church in Wilson .- W. B. Harrell. Church in Greenville .- S. S. Wallace. Tar River Association.-J. W. Powell. Church in Salem .- J. W. Powell. Sandy Creek Association. - A. Durham. Liberty Association. - W. Turner. On motion an election for officers was proceeded with. The following is the re-

President—Rev. James McDaniel. 1st Vice President—Rev. A. PAUL REPI-

2d Vice President-Rev. C. W. SKINNER.

3d " -Rev. W. M. Kennedy. Secretary—Rev. J. D. Huffham. Assistant Secretary-Rev. G. W. SANDA Treasurer.—Rev. J. S. Purefox.

Auditor.—Rev. W. T. WALTERS. The Convention was then declared duly

An invitation was extended by the Presi-Congress has required it of us, and, in the conspicuously, as we have seen, in those of dent to members from corresponding bodies, event of non-compliance, the most direful other great States of the Union and which to occupy seats in the Convention. To this tional appointments have been made. We have, consequences may be expected. This is an they indignantly refuse to remove, is to af- invitation, Rev. Thos. H. Pritchard, of laboring under the direction of the Board, twentyargument which I am not disposed to pass fix a badge of inferiority utterly inconsis- Petersburg, from the General Association four (24) Missionaries, from most of whom we

acts of reconstruction. After providing 1st. By electing a Convention which shall A committee on Finance was also apfor the establishment of Military Govern- frame such a Constitution as is deemed fit pointed. This committee consists of Messrs.

> Resolved, That this Convention meet Congress is as to a provision in the Con- daily at 9 A. M., and adjourn at 121 P. M., stitution for negro suffrage, which we and meet again at 21 P. M., and adjourn at

prefer the latter. Conventions, with The Pastors and Deacons of the Golds- State without greatly increased liberality on the power over the fundamental law of the boro' Church were appointed a committee part of thechurches. The Board has been constant

is no occasion for the call. To me, who morning during its session, which was constantly to be reminded of duty in this respect their decision, it was a sublime spectacle | The committee on Devotional Exercises | cause of missions could be gathered in, our most

presses and politicians of various shades of opinion, were, in the confusion and uncer-

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION. Goldsboro' N. C., Oct. 17, 1867. The Convention met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the President. Prayer by Rev. F. M. Jordan.

The proceedings of yesterday were read An invitation was again extended to messengers from corresponding bodies to have presented to your meeting, had I occupy seats in the Convention. To this

has been less considered, by the people, the Board of Missions for North and South Missions, which was participated in by Rev. A. D. Cohen stated that the Youths I disclaim any purpose of disrespect or Missionary Society, of New Berne, was Philips and Overby. The discussion was contumacy towards any department or au- entitled to representation in this Conven- quite protracted, the several addresses be-

Rev. F. M. Jordan, from the committee

1. Appointment of Committees. 2. Unfinished Business.

3. Reports of Boards. 4. Appointment of time of next meeting.

5. Place of next meeting.

6. Miscellaneous Business. 7. Motions and Resolutions. Rev. J. D. Hufham moved that a com-

Rev. Mr. Phillips moved that a committee on Foreign Missions be appointed.

The following committees were then an-

On Periodicals—Revs. T. E. Skinner, L. On Obituaries-Revs. J. L. Stuart, J. H.

On Time of holding next Convention—Revs. To Revise the list of Ministers in the State—

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Corresponding

Messenger of the General Association, of Virginia, in behalf of that body expressed their regrets at not meeting some representatives from this Convention at their venue detectives who have been vexing last session. He gave an interesting ac- the Milwaukee distillers of late. count of the harmony which then prevailed, and the interest manifested in, and importance attached to, the sessions of that body. father, whom he has not seen for thirty He expressed the fraternal regards of the years, and whom his two brothers keep in body to this Convention, and concluded by ignorance of the third son's existence, so extending an invitation to the members to as to obtain all the old man's property. attend the next annual session.

Rev. Mr. Philips offered the following Resolved, That an opportunity be given the representative of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to talk of the southern Baptist Southern Baptist Convention to take up a collecting much about them." Some desultory discussion then followed

with regard to missions in general, but was After prayer by Rev. Mr. Webb, the Convention adjourned to 2½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention met at the appointed

tee on the place of holding the next ses-

On motion, Rev. Dr. Wingate and Rev. W. T. Brooks were added to the committee on Obituaries, with a view to preparing a

memoir of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Wait. at one time President of Wake Forest Col-Rev. Mr. Dickson, of the Religious Her-

ald, of Richmond, was extended a welcome and invited to occupy a seat in the Con-Rev. Dr. Skinner, from the Board of

State Missions, read the following report in behalf of the Board:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATE MISSIONS. In presenting this, our report of operations since your last meeting in May last, we have cause for gratitude to God that there has been no serious interruption of our work on account of death or sickness among our appointees.

Our field of operations is steadily enlarging, and we are now reaching points of destitution in parts of the State far remote from us. The feasibility of the plan of co-operation with District Associations, which we have presented has been cordially embraced by the great majority of the Associations in the State, and to-day the Baptists of North Carolina are more nearly allied in the work of home evangelization than at any period of our past history. Heretofore we have been much trammeled in our operations, not for the want of interest in this work, but for the want of hearty co-operation in the plans present d and hence we were unable to unite our efforts in such a way as to reach effectually the point de-Flat River Association-Church in Ox- sired by us all, viz: The spread of the Gospel among our own people. In the plan upon which we now act, we do not desire the disorganization of Associational Committees, but urge their appointment in all the District Associations. These Committees look out and report upon the distribution within their own bounds, and we recommend such appointments as they may deem advisable. They further aid us materially in devising plans for reaching the liberality of the Churches in the support of the missionaries, and have a constant eye to the adaptation of the appointee to the position he is filling. In this way we reach a much larger field of destitution, enlist a much larger number of men in the work, and at the same time throw around our Board such safeguards in the expenditure of funds committed to our charge, as effectually to prevent the wasting of

> nooks and corners of the State unoccupied by Baptists. We regret our inability to make a full report of our operations since the last session of the Convention. This session of the Convention, coming as it does in the midst of the Association, we have found it impossible to gather in and complete our reports ; and the short space of time intervening between the present and previous session of the Convention, being not quite five months, of course finds us with much incomplete work upon our

money upon fields not needing help, and also up-on men not adapted to the work to which they may be assigned. A single Association cannot

reach remote points. A combination of effort on

the part of all Associations upon the plan pro-

posed reaches not only the destitution of each

Association, but sends the Gospel to the dark

We may mention that all of the appointments. with very few exceptions mentioned in our last re port, have been continued, and that several addithem report precious revivals in their respective A committee on the Order of Business fields of labor. The Board have been much enfrom letters received will be read with interest.

Here follow several extracts from letters which we are compelled to omit.] While it is a matter of congratulation that we are

still enlarging the system of our operations, it is to us a source of deep regret that we are unable to meet the demands made upon us for help. New fields of destitution are constantly opening to the Board, and it is impossible to meet the wants of the ry to devise some plan of regular systematic benev olence in the churches, and, while gratified to realteration proposed is not approved, there vention hold a sunrise prayer-meeting each port partial success, there are still many churches If some plan could be devised by which a tythe what the churches would willingly give to the dec'ared entitled to representation in Congress in February 1861, to see the people of then made a partial report, in which was sanguine expectations and hopes for the success ful employment of labor in the Vineyard of the Lord would speedily be realized. In view of this vital importance of the work assigned us and the measure of success which has attended the labors tainty of the times, nearly unanimous in Thursday morning, agreeably to the order may make regular contributions for the spread of the Gospel in the State. It matters but little what plan is adopted, so that they all go to work. We are willing that each church should adopt its own plan- the great point to be gained is that each and all work upon some plan. The most beautiful plans, in theory, have utterly failed, but any plan, in practice, will succeed.

For a report of our finances we refer to the report of our Treasurer, which will be completed in time for the minutes.

W. T. WALTERS, Corresponding Secretary.

This report gave rise to much discussion as to the proper plan of systematizing the efbeen able to attend. I think the subject invitation Rev. Mr. Webb, representing forts of the several Churches in behalf of Reverend Messrs. Dodson, Griffith, Nelson, Jordan, Skinner, Walters, Kingsbury, ing very lengthy, and lasted until the hour of adjournment arrived. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Wallace, an

adjournment was had until 9 o'clock Friday morning, before decided action on the report was taken. Southern Railroad Interests,

A number of prominent Southern Rail-

road men are here to-day to ask for an extension of time in which to pay for the rolling stock of their road purchased from the Government. The extension will pro-

A villainous Yankee has been going about secretly among the negroes in central Flor-After being seconded considerable de- ida, selling them, in fours, at fifty cents to get another supply.

cred banners, standing for Hierosolyma est perdita (Jerusalem is lost).

A gentleman gave a lecture to some boys, and explained how no one could live with out air. He then said: "You have all heard of a man drowning-how does that hap-

A Republican, who is no friend to either Wade or Buttler, says; "Of all the sad words of the tongue or pen, The saddest are these: 'We might

have Ben.'" That staid and respectable journal the Milwaukee Sentinel gives the name of "Skunk City Gorillas" to the Chicago re-

A New Jersey Japhet is in search of his

A sarcastic writer says: "Shutting one's self up in a convent, marrying, and throw-

A suit that has been lingering for forty years has just been decided in the Albany

The offer of \$13,000 for Mrs. Lincoln's

wardrobe came from a foreign gentleman in the "wax figger" line.

An Ohio Democrat came home all the way from Chili, South America, to vote the The President announced as the commit-straight ticket. He is rewarded,